

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

COMMUNICATED FROM NEW ORLEANS.

"Wolfranger's father brought an artist from Normandy to adorn his Hall. The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and subservient, and ready to doff his cap to the meanest native of the household. He returned pampered and proud, to tell his rapacious countrymen of the wealth and simplicity of the Saxon. We made these strangers our bosom friends; we borrowed their artists and their arts, and despised the honest simplicity and hardihood with which our brave ancestors supported themselves, and we became enervated by Norman arts long ere we fell under Norman arms."—Walter Scott.

How descriptive, how accurately descriptive, is this pathetic burst of patriotic feeling, of the present condition of our country, with regard to foreign immigration, and how reasonable the apprehensions which agitate the mind of the Native American patriot, when he contemplates prospectively her probable condition in future; and how bigotted, how infatuated must a large proportion of the people of the United States have become, when they will calmly and indifferently steel their minds against all the portentous forewarnings recorded in every page of history.

We tell our countrymen, again and again, that a ferocious gang of foreign ruffians, or collection, for instance, of canal diggers, assembled for purposes of violence, whose watchword is "havoc," is well calculated to collect an American mob for defence, as was recently the case in Boston. And thus the foreign tumultuary spirit has been engendered and is daily increasing in our peaceful land. The next consequence which must inevitably follow, will be, that armed troops will have to be stationed permanently in our cities, to aid the civil powers in preserving the majesty of the laws. In order to exhibit even-handed justice, these military forces in the event of a tumult, must exercise an indiscriminate severity between natives and foreigners. Native American blood must flow to appease the tumults created by foreign desperadoes by the hands of a hireling soldiery, which possibly may itself consist principally of foreigners. And when was the blood of any citizen of any land unjustly shed by those in authority, that it did not cry aloud from the ground for vengeance, until it had obtained full and ample retribution?

The martyrdom of native Americans in civil commotions will create heart-burnings, disaffections, and a thirst for revenge, which it will require additional forces to control. Then will come a large standing army, heretofore the abomination of the American People, which will only require to adopt some aspiring and popular leader as their idol; endow him with the imperial purple, and farewell to American liberty. May God avert this dread calamity from our beloved country.

Let no man smile or sneer at these fearful suggestions, and say "they are the superstitious imaginings of some enthusiastic visionary." How many days have elapsed since the Mayor of the City of New York found it necessary to furnish the troops of that city with ammunition for the purpose of firing upon the populace, if every other means had failed to restore order? And who doubts that the destruction of the flour on that occasion was originated by the foreign mob which rides rough-shod over the outraged inhabitants of that gorged receptacle of foreign vice, ignorance, and infamy.

Who can, for an instant, hesitate to believe that the devastation committed on a late occasion in Baltimore, was perpetrated by a mob whose elements consisted principally of foreigners, aided by a few Americans, contaminated by the daily increasing foreign mob spirit which is so rapidly pervading our country?

What is the present "Mormon War" which is desolating the State of Missouri, and immolating some of her best citizens, but a villainous compound of knavery and fanaticism of foreign origin, and sustained and stimulated as we are informed by late reinforcements of hundreds of emigrants from various places, but especially from Canada—the half-way house from Ireland!

They say they are determined to have a King—Joe Smith, or some other foreigner—and can any rational man doubt that when they find themselves foiled in the undertaking, they would hesitate for an instant to hoist the black flag and invite our servile population to abet them?

These are some of the glorious first fruits of the indiscriminate admission of bigotted and besotted foreigners to enjoy the blood-bought privileges of our devoted land.

In reflecting on the rapid progress of foreign influence and domination in the United States, I have been amazed at the strange hallucination which appears to have bewildered the minds of so many intelligent and patriotic native Americans on this subject, and the blind acquiescence with which they not only submit to the encroachments of foreigners, but absolutely enter into elaborate arguments to justify their impudent usurpation. Even presses, edited by Native Americans—which should be employed in a better cause—have lent themselves to encourage these fatal delusions, and to sanction the arrogant pretensions of foreigners in the United States.

The Washington Globe, a few days since, contained a severe rebuke on the present attempts to obtain the passage of protective laws to prevent foreigners from trampling on the rights and liberties of American citizens, (by compelling them to give security for their good behaviour on their admission into our country,) denouncing and stigmatizing them as a "revival of the alien and sedition law," and calling it "Federalism."

There was also in the same paper an article from some other print, charging the present Native American party with ingratitude to those foreigners who aided our revolutionary fathers in securing the liberty of our country. This slander was also endorsed by an editorial of the Globe.

Let us see if such bitter and libellous accusations will bear the test of calm reflection, and if even Federalism now applied to us as a reproach, should not rather be entitled to respectful recollections, and indeed grateful veneration in the past history of our country.

The policy which would be suicidal to a country at one period of its existence might be its only preservation at another.

The real objection to Federalism, according to my mind at the present day, is, that it is too antiquated, and is not in keeping with the Democratic spirit of the age.

Washington was a Federalist, as were many of the Patriarchs of the Revolution, and Federalism was the proper policy of this country at its first organization, and the writer of this article, although a Democrat to the heart's core, and one whose pen and voice have been ten thousand

times employed in sustaining the principles of pure Democracy, does not hesitate to believe, that the destinies of this country being placed in the hands of a thorough-paced Jacobinical radical, at its first emergence from colonial vassalage, that anarchy and confusion would have been the result, and Danton, Marat, and Robespierre, would probably not now have stood in such bold relief in their infamous immortality. Federalism at that period, in my opinion, was the happy medium between monarchy and anarchy, which preserved our country from fatal convulsions, and paved the way for a pure Republic; and I conceive it an impious reflection upon the dispensations of an all-wise Providence, whose peculiar beneficence has marked every successive step of our country's progress up to her present greatness, and who raised up the conscript fathers of the Revolution, and imbued their mighty minds with the principles which they entertained, to denounce at the present day that Federalism which, without the convulsive throws of anarchy, first took the rough unshapen mass of revolutionary elements, hewed them into Republican "form and pressure," smoothed their asperities, and gave them "a local habitation and a Democratic name" in our beloved country.

Indeed I consider Democracy to be but the greater maturity and perfection of principles of which Federalism was the germ and parent—the flowers and fruit of what Federalism was the root and stem.

On this neutral ground, therefore, ancient Federalism and modern Democracy may cordially harmonise. And God knows it is high time for them to do so, and to employ their united energies in stemming the stupendous foreign flood which now threatens to inundate our beloved country and her institutions, and to overwhelm all American names, distinctions and parties, in one undistinguished ruin, beneath its raging billows. So of alien and sedition laws.

What might have been an act of great injustice during the early stages of our country's existence, may not only be perfectly proper, but absolutely essential to her preservation now.

As for sedition laws, although formerly unnecessary for the government of Native Americans, I hold them indispensably requisite now to control the hordes of foreigners who are daily swarming into our country, the majority of whom have absolutely imbibed seditious propensities from the maternal bosom.

I, therefore, as a Democrat, protest against the cool complacency with which the editors of the Globe and various American prints—for example, the Courier and Enquirer of New York, and other papers, labor to prove that the efforts now making by Native American patriots to secure our country from foreign domination through the ballot-boxes, is ingratitude to those foreigners who aided our revolutionary ancestors at their extremest need.

As long as the laws of my country permit avowed foreign papers to promulgate foreign principles and opinions in direct hostility to Native American interests, so long I care not what foul libels other prints (which are probably edited by foreigners) may choose to assert about the objects and intentions of the present Native American party, or with what charges of ingratitude they may endeavor to brand them, but I, as a Democrat, will not stand silently by, and see such base and servile truckling to foreigners, or such superficial and illogical views on so important a subject, promulgated by the Globe, the avowed organ of the Democratic party, without at least some attempt at correction, remonstrance, or refutation.

(To be continued.)

A DEMOCRAT.

[COMMUNICATED]

Mr. Editor: I have read the communication of November 17, addressed to the Workingmen by your correspondent "Franklin," and am gratified to think and to know, that we have some friends who are nearly allied to us, to call upon the "bone and sinew" of the land to be awake to their own just interests. It seems as though he was for a "long time associated with his fellow-workingmen," in the good cause, no doubt, of industrious and honest labor; but who has had the good fortune, I presume, of having found his way to some higher eminence, than when he was associated or connected with his fellow-workingmen. We covet not his change, but wish him more and more exaltation through future life; and, if he has not, already, fallen into some fat office—say from 1500 to 2000 dollars per annum—and nothing short of this amount will answer—we hope, ere his destiny shall be fixed, this may be his happy lot, as the present unheard of times require it.

I, for one, Mr. Editor, am truly glad for this kind appeal to the Workingmen, and more particularly so, as it came from one who was not ashamed of boldly asserting he was once connected with that (in my opinion) worthy class.

And what does his appeal amount to? To this fact: the continual emigration of foreigners to our shores; but, more particularly to the evil growing out of it—which is the "manufacturing of citizens by the looseness of our present naturalization laws." This is certainly a just and well-meaning appeal, and should have that serious consideration which it so well deserves. And I have not the least doubt, but Workingmen, generally, will look with deep interest to this matter.

It is not often, Sir, that Workingmen give their serious attention to those matters—I mean matters which often affect their own welfare—but now and then some weak effort is made by them, in the newspapers, to awaken their countrymen to a proper sense of coming danger, and, perchance, of final destruction! And no doubt the evil above spoken of by "Franklin," as growing out of the present looseness of our naturalization laws, is one that demands the vigilant watchfulness of every well-wisher of his country's rights.

And here I will remark, that Workingmen should give more time and attention in looking to their interests—in watching the movements of the world—and, in part, to check the tide of evils which may, in compass them about." If they neglect these things, they must blame themselves in the end; for, if they look not "at home," who will provide for them? As for myself, I think if we were appealed to, by our most intelligent craft, in matters of vital importance, it would have the tendency of making us more vigilant, and, I am sure, much wiser.

Let us awake then to the danger—to the accumulating evils which stalk abroad in noonday—to the fact, that our country is becoming monthly the Lazarhouse for the inhabitants of all countries beneath the heavens, notwithstanding we have quite a sufficient number at home to take care of.

It would appear that "Franklin" in his appeal, thought it not worth while—perhaps thinking he had acted well his part, and would be transcending his bounds—to call upon any other than the working class. I will not be quite so selfish, and

will extend the invitation not only to the workingmen, strictly so called, but to the farmer, the statesman, yes, all, whose are presumed to be workingmen, and say to them all, look ye, Workingmen, each one to his own interest, and to the interests of your country; and, doing this, all will be well.

Though a Workingman, I feel bold to think and to speak—and I trust rightly—and feel and know it a privilege which we have in this our land of liberty and equal rights. Let us, then, Workingmen, look forward (not desparingly) to the day, when the evil already spoken of by "Franklin" in his communication, shall no longer exist—when our rights will be no longer invaded—when the foreigner shall not have it in his power to molest us—and, sitting under our own vine and fig-tree, we shall have none to make us afraid—when our beloved country, as in former times, when a Washington, a Jefferson, a Franklin, and a host of other worthies, who have no speaking tongues this side of the tomb, but who have left behind them those things which speak for them—shall again be reinstated in her first glory, by the good government and direction of her own exclusive People. But, it may be, "when these things come to pass," the Workingman will have no cause to appeal to his fellow-man, to forewarn him of his coming danger; and, perchance, "Franklin" (like his forerunner), together with myself, will have long since surrendered up the pen of warning for another and a longer inheritance than that of either patriotism or country; but, in the meantime, it is part of the duty of the good citizen while here, to do all the good he can for his own people, and therefore it is that I unite my voice to that of "Franklin," and cry aloud to protect the Nation from foreign innovations, foreign paupers, crimes, patriots and emigrants.

A WORKINGMAN.

[COMMUNICATED]

(No. 1.)

I have resided several years in Washington City, and like yourself, I am apprehensive that the destruction of our republican institutions will be effected by foreign influences unless our native citizens, sacrificing party feuds for the common good, shall, at an early day, join in the rescue. Yet a little while, and it will be forever too late. The immense stride made within the last two years by those foreign influences, show that their march is onward. Their power increases as it is developed; and if its progress be not speedily checked, it will soon be impossible to resist it.

I do not believe that Native American Associations upon the plan which you recommend, will be able to interpose any obstacles whatever against the torrent of foreign influence; for, as such Associations, are constituted, the fetters of party will bind the members. You invite auxiliary societies to be formed by Native Americans; but you make no provision against this difficulty, viz: that every Native American now of your Association, or who will be a member of it, is already, or he will be, on the side of one of the great political parties of the day; therefore he will pursue that line of politics most likely to bring himself and party into power; and no party can succeed by offending foreign influence.

Yourselves, or any member of the Native American Association, I assume, approves or disapproves of the present Administration—for every Native American politician does the one or the other. I suppose that parties are so nearly balanced, it is doubtful which will be victorious. In this case, I ask you—and the question is the true touchstone of your principles—would you put in office a Native American, whose elevation, made certain by your support, would defeat your party? or would you not prefer the foreigner, who, by your selection, would bring you and your party into power? To effect any, even remote good, on this subject, your bond of union should be, to admit into your Association no man who will not solemnly renounce all other party attachments, and who will not cherish uncompromising hostility against, and who will not, under all circumstances, wage incessant war upon foreign influence.

If this test be applied—and I deem it the only true and patriotic one—your Native American Association will disappear like the last year's snow; for the member who would be quixotic enough to act on this pledge, would have to relinquish all hope of political advancement. Under the present arrangement of the "ins and the outs," he would be less significant than a cipher; and if Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Gen. Harrison, or General any body else, should be that man, his party would instantly drop him as a hopeless "unavailable."

I am a Native American; and I would triumph to sacrifice my life for the accomplishment of the glorious purpose for which you struggled. But, for the want of patriotic virtue among all our politicians, of all parties, I consider it utterly impossible to throw off the shackles of foreign influence. No man feels its torturing weight more severely than I do; for I write almost daily under the official insults of a foreigner, who knows, that because he is a foreigner, he can oppress me with impunity. Were he a Native American only, I could lay my grievances before his superior, who would then unhesitatingly do me justice; but, as he is an Irishman, that superior would be forced to imitate me in preference to rebutting against foreign influence. I have a family to support, and no means of living except by my abilities as a Clerk; and therefore, for the sake of those who otherwise would have to beg or starve, I can only grieve and try to bear it. No head of a department, no President, no matter who, can touch this man without raising an Irish howl throughout the country; and the state of parties, and the efforts now necessary to conciliate foreign votes, will deter any prudent President from executing justice upon an influential Irishman. If this were not so, there are other causes—unconnected with me—which, if this man were a Native American only, would expel him from office.

I do not attach blame to any President or head of a department, on account of such an abominable state of things; for, if he attempted its correction, that attempt would be his own political death-warrant.

It is now an established rule of practice in our country, that all means, short of treason, may be fairly used to keep a President in office or to put him out. And while this is the rule, foreigners can and will defy, and laugh at Native American Associations. I don't censure them for making the greatest advantage of their position. They are right. The fault is ours. And had it pleased the Almighty in his wisdom to have created me an Irishman, I, too, would lord it over the Natives without remorse; but as Deity has, for reasons no doubt satisfactory to himself, made me a Native American only, I ought perhaps to be humbly thankful for the favor and honor of being

AN IRISHMAN'S SLAVE.

MACKENZIE'S GAZETTE.—A friend has called our attention to an attack on our paper in the last number of the Gazette, from which we make the following extract:

"Canada.—The last Sunday Morning News but one, contains a labored leading article, which any one who has perused the past numbers of that paper, may perceive to have been the work of the editors. We feel assured that it was written by Charles Buller—it enters into details which no American could have given, and exhibits that spirit of hatred and contempt for human freedom which has characterized the base, mercenary hirelings who conduct the federal city press, in their past observations on the Canada contest. The 'forbearance' of the 'mother country' is lauded, and we are told that but for us, rebels, Canada would in a few years have been regarded with love and veneration."

We have only to make one typographical correction, and substitute "the mother country" where "Canada" is last used, and the version above is fairly given. As for Charles Buller, the accomplished secretary of Lord Durham, we can assure the Gazette that he had no more to do with it than Mr. Mackenzie himself; the article was written by ourselves, and no one beyond ourselves had art or part in the matter. We received not one cent for the insertion, nor do we ever claim anything for our political articles beyond the consciousness of a faithful discharge of duty, and an uncompromising assertion of the freedom and independence of our columns. For that, therefore, which is complimentary, although not intended, we return our acknowledgments to the Gazette, and that which is intended as a sneer, we treat with the disregard which it deserves. It is, however, rather too bad, that a rebel, with a price set upon his head, should undertake to insult the American press and the American people. From editorial courtesy, we have abstained from any attack on Mr. Mackenzie, but when he comes out and begins the warfare, let him look out! Our laws are mild and tolerant, but we cannot and will not be insulted with impunity, by a man who stands in such a position with his own government, that he is one of the few placed beyond the pale of mercy; and yet this man is to be permitted to come here, to establish a newspaper devoted to treason and rebellion against a country with whom we are in the closest alliance—to lay conspiracies against a neighbor dwelling peacefully beside us, and resting in full security on our national honor, to preserve a strict neutrality—to instigate our citizens to forget their duty to their country, their honor, and their interest, for a set of discontented Canadians, who have been treated only with too much forbearance. Let him, however, be satisfied that he overrates his ability to do evil, and that the eye of government is fastened upon him.—Sunday Morn. News.

The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says:—

"Mackenzie, in his Gazette of to-day, bitterly denounces you all in Washington—Government, Globe, and Intelligencer. He rather seems to think Mr. Van Buren does not appreciate his services in the Sixth Ward. By the way, the Hartford Times and the New Hampshire Patriot let off a good deal of steam for the Canadians prior to the reception of the Proclamation, which contains a good many items it will be difficult for them now to swallow. The active interference of Ming and Riell, with other custom-house officers in New York, led to the belief that 'the party' was going for the Patriots."

"Trouble is brewing in Quebec. The two French Judges there have declared the act suspending the habeas corpus writ illegal, and have ordered two prisoners accused of high treason to be discharged. A colonel of the Coldstream Guards, in whose custody they were, anticipating the decision, removed the prisoners, and the sheriff's return was non est inventus. A warrant was then issued to the commandant where they were to liberate them, and afterwards to arrest him for refusing."

Mediator between Mexico and the U. States.—It is reaffirmed in the New Orleans Bulletin, with much confidence, that the offer from Mexico of a mediation has been accepted by our Government, and the King of Prussia is to be the arbiter, and to send his proxy to Washington to meet the Commissioners, and that the amount of the indemnities to be secured by Mexican Bonds made payable in London.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.—Dr. F. HALL requests those individuals, who propose to attend his Lectures on the above mentioned interesting branches of science, to call on him, at his house, on Chestnut, next door to Mr. Key's, on any day, previous to Thursday, the 13th inst., between the hours of 8 and 9 in the evening. Dec. 8.

BIRDSEYE DIAPERS.—Opened to day—100 pieces of birdseye diapers of very fine quality. Dec. 8—31. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.—Howard's Compound Syrup of Carrageen, a safe, simple, pleasant, and effectual remedy for chronic coughs, asthma, consumptions, &c. &c. This syrup has deservedly acquired great reputation and the confidence of physicians, as a remedy in the cure of pulmonary diseases. It is not offered as a specific, but will be found generally effectual in the cure of chronic coughs, asthma, &c., and will frequently relieve obstinate pulmonary diseases.

When circumstances admit, it should be used under the direction of a physician. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at my Pharmacy, near Seven Buildings. Also, for sale by most of the Druggists in Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Baltimore, and throughout the United States. F. HOWARD. Dec. 8.

JAMES B. CLARKE has opened—50 pieces French and British merinos, all qualities and colors. 10 do. ladies' cloak cloths, most desirable shades. 10 do. new style cassimeres. 25 do. cassimeres, all prices. 25 do. super. French and English calicoes, new styles. 20 do. super. white, colored, and domestic flannels. 20 pairs Whitney and riband-bound blankets. 50 do. 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 rose blankets. 100 do. Mackinac, duflin, and point blankets, for servants. 100 doz. silk, cotton, worsted, mohair, and lamb's wool hosiery (including an assortment of misses and children's). Also, shawls, gloves, stocks, umbrellas, Canton flannels, and dooking, plain and hem-stitched linen cambric handkerchiefs, lace veils, head reticules, cotton fringes, lamb's wool shirts and drawers, &c. &c. Also, 11-2 case fine Florence braid bonnets. 11-2 do. colored English do. 11-2 do. do. American do. Also, an excellent assortment of ladies' fine slippers and walking shoes, of superior quality. The above, together with any other goods in the subscriber's line, he will sell as low, if not lower, than the same qualities can be bought elsewhere in the District. Nov. 24—31.

TUFTED RUGS.—Opened to day—100 do. do. do. Also, 20 pieces buff chintz for Curtains. 20 do. damask Moreens. 50 do. curtain Muslins. Dec. 1—31. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

CASHMERE AND BLANKET SHAWLS.—Opened to day—100 Green and Drab grounds Cashmere Shawls, 50 Large size Plaid Shawls, 100 Black ground Cashmere Shawls. Dec. 1—31. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MISS DAVENPORT. (And positively her Last Appearance here.)

On this occasion this extraordinary child will perform Sir Peter Teazle, Dicky Gossip, Five Characters in "Old and Young," Sing Two Songs, a Dance (by desire) a Highland Fling, perform the Manual Exercise, and fire a Rifle.

Last Appearance of MRS. DAVENPORT,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 8, will be presented Sheridan's Comedy of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

SIR PETER TEAZLE. MISS DAVENPORT.

After which the laughable interlude of the CHATTERING BARBER.

DICKY GOSSIP. MISS DAVENPORT.

The whole to conclude with the admired piece of OLD AND YOUNG.

In which Miss Davenport performs five Characters.

The Public is respectfully informed that Mademoiselle Josephine Stephan, Madame Hazard, Mons. P. H. Hazard, Mademoiselle Rosalie Mallet, and Mademoiselle Sophie Mallet, from the Grand Opera Paris, Naples, &c. are engaged for five nights only, and will have the honor of making their first appearance in this city on Monday evening next, in a grand Ballet of action, which will be produced under the immediate direction of Mons. P. H. Hazard.

Admission—First Tier and Parquette \$1—Second Tier 50 cents—Center Gallery \$1—Side Gallery 25 cents—Gallery for Colored Persons 25 cents.

Tickets and places for the Boxes can be procured daily at the Theatre, from 10 to 2, and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Doors open at 7, performance commence at half past 7 o'clock.

A CARD.—ENOCH TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, (of the late firm of Tucker & Thompson), begs leave to announce to his old customers and the Public his preparation and ability to serve them, as formerly, with all articles in his line, of the most superior quality. Nov. 30—61.

USBY AND DUVALL, Merchant Tailors, one door east of Gadsby's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, have on hand, of the latest importations, a large and general assortment of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which they will make up to order in the most fashionable and superior style.

They have also on hand a great variety of fancy articles for gentlemen's wear, such as English Silk, Merino, Flannel, and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

Buckskin Vests Ready Made Linen and Cotton Shirts Pocket Handkerchiefs, Stocks Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders Silk and Merino half Hose, Umbrellas Dress Gowns, Bosoms, Collars, &c. The above goods have been purchased from some of the first importing houses in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and will be sold on as good terms as they can be bought in the District.

Members of Congress, citizens, and strangers are respectfully invited to give us a call. Dec. 1—31.

GOSHEN BUTTER, CHEESE, BUCKWHEAT, &c.

20 tubs and firkins butter
20 casks cheese
20 barrels buckwheat
50 halves and quarters do.
50 barrels prime New York flour
20 boxes sperm candles
5 boxes Judd's patent do.
200 wholes, halves, and quarter boxes bunch raisins
20 kegs and halves do. sun do.
10 baskets Bordeaux oil
8 cases London pickles
20 boxes variegated soap
15 boxes fig blue
6 barrels cranberries
10 baskets champagne
2 half pipes off Sicily wine
5 cases preserved ginger
15 quarter-casks low-priced wine
1 cask old Port
1 do. pale cherry
2 casks Muscat wine
5 barrels perfect love, cinnamon, and lemon cordials
30 half chests young hyson and imperial tea
5 half chests gunpowder do.
6 half chests powchong do.
8 shbls, and 10 barrels Porto Rico sugar
15 boxes loaf and cut do.
50 bags St. Domingo, Laguayra, and Java coffee
10 bags roasted coffee
Allspice, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, Olives, capers, &c. &c.
Just received from New York, and for sale low by Dec. 1—31. SAMUEL BACON & Co.

J. H. RITTER, Surgeon Dentist and Manufacturer of Inexpensive Teeth, can be found at all hours at his office between 9th and 10th streets, Penn. Avenue. Nov. 17—41.

FARTHERWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.—THOMAS PURSELL has just imported per ship John Marshall, from Liverpool, (direct), and from other sources, a large assortment of the above articles, of the newest patterns and shapes, and expects in a few days ten packages of India, French, and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, &c. which, with his former stock, make his assortment extensive and complete. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail at the Alexandria and Northern prices.

He solicits a call from his friends and the Public generally, assuring them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

A good assortment of Common Ware, suitable for groceries, &c. P. S.—First quality Stone-ware, at the factory prices, Pipes in boxes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Waiters, Britannia Ware, German Silver, &c. Lamps of almost all descriptions, and Lampwicks and Glasses. Nov. 24—61.

COAL, COAL, WOOD, WOOD!—The subscribers would call the attention of their friends and the Public generally to some superior White Ash Coal they have at present, which they are desirous of disposing of for cash, or to punctual customers. They also anticipate a large supply of best Oak Wood, by way of the railroad, in the course of the coming month.

Apply at Wood and Coal Yard, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4-1-2 and 3d streets.

All orders left at the store of Mr. Dward Simms will be punctually attended to. Dec. 1—31. P. M. PEARSON & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm lying in Prince George's county, ten miles from the city, near the Baltimore road. It contains about 176 acres, 80 in wood, and about 25 acres meadow land, a part of which is set in grass; a young apple orchard, a good frame dwelling house and barn. Persons wishing to examine the premises will be shown them by Mr. Ammon Green, who will remain on the place for a few weeks only. If the place is not sold in a few weeks, a man, with a small family, who can come well recommended, can have the use of the house, garden and firewood, by keeping up the fencing and taking care of the place. Inquire of ULYSSES WARD, At the Lumber Yard, 12th street, near the canal, who keeps on hand a constant supply of building materials. Dec. 1—31.

NOTICE.—COPARTNERSHIP.—R. W. BATES, Merchant Tailor, would inform the public that he has this day associated himself with THOMAS F. HARKNESS, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, at his old stand, Pennsylvania Avenue, First Ward, next door to Dr. Howard's Pharmacy, where they would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their choice selection of goods, of the latest importation, which they will make up to order in the most fashionable style. Nov. 10—61. BATES & HARKNESS.